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MOLOMJAMTS 5 NOVEMBER 1982 65th OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY SPEECH

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Speech given by D. Molomjams at the 65th Anniversary Celebration of the Great October Revolution at the State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre on 5 November 1982]

[Text] Dear comrades!

The all-conquering ideas and deeds of the Great October, 7 November 1917, have been celebrated throughout the world for 65 years now. This is the brightest, most radiant date in the history of mankind. On this historic day the working class of Russia, in union with peasants and soldiers and under the guidance of the Bolshevik party, headed by V. I. Lenin, the brilliant leader of the world proletariat, achieved the greatest triumphant socialist revolution, which has become the major event of the 20th century. It announced to the world the arrival of the true history of mankind.

The Mongolian people join the great Soviet people--the standard-bearer of socialism and peace, the peoples of other countries of socialist cooperation and all progressive humanity in the festive and happy celebration of the great jubilee--the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. On this universal holiday the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, the MPR Council of Ministers and the workers of our country send the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers, and our truest friend, the heroic Soviet people, warm and heartfelt congratulations and wishes for great new successes in building a communist society--the bright future of mankind, and in their titanic struggle for universal peace and international security.

No other event in the history of mankind has had such a profound, revolutionary effect on the course of world development as the October Revolution of 1917 in Russia. With the victory of the Red Army, a new historical epoch began--an epoch of revolutionary renewal of the world, an epoch of humanity's transition from capitalism to socialism and communism. It became the practical embodiment of the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism. It embodies the great vital force of Leninist teachings on socialist revolution.

The worldwide historical significance of the Great October is revealed with more depth and clarity with each step that humanity takes along the path of social progress. "Centuries will pass," said comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, "humanity will reach heights that surpass the greatest fantasies of our contemporaries, many events may be forgotten. But 7 November 1917--the day of triumph of the socialist revolution, will be preserved forever in the memories of future generations."

The victory of October showed the international working class and oppressed peoples a true example of liberation from the exploitation of one man by another, from social subjugation, from political, economic, spiritual and national oppression. From today's heights, viewing with the mind's eye the entire course of world revolutionary progress after October, one can say with complete justification that all the major world events and revolutionary achievements of the international communist and workers' movement and the national liberation struggle are tied inseparably to the Great October.

Comrades! The ideas of the October Revolution are being put into practice first and foremost in the Country of Soviets. The deeds of October are multiplied by the heroic labor of the Soviet people in building a new society.

A difficult but honorable mission has fallen to the lot of the Soviet people--to be the pioneers in constructing a new life and to be the first in history to blaze the trail to socialism for mankind. The Soviet people had to carry out this noble task of worldwide historical importance under incredibly difficult circumstances of the most brutal class combat with all the treacherous enemies of Soviet power, and they managed to defend the historic achievements of the Great October by defeating counterrevolutionary forces and foreign interventionists in the Civil War. Under conditions of hostile capitalist encirclement and constant attacks by international imperialism and reactionary forces, the heroic Soviet people, under the guidance of their native party, successfully overcame all the difficulties along the way tied to economic devastation, hunger, and the difficult heritage of the past, and in an historically short period of time have built a new socialist society in the USSR.

In their victory over Hitler's Fascism--the most evil enemy of mankind--the Soviet people, who suffered the greatest hardship in the Second World War, exhibited fortitude, the greatest courage and heroism and demonstrated the strength and vitality of the Soviet socialist order spawned by the Great October. Grateful humanity will never forget the heroic feat of the Soviet people who won the historic victory over Hitler's Fascism--the leading force of international imperialism and reactionaryism--and saved world civilization from Fascist subjugation.

Therefore it is appropriate today to remember that the entire history of October serves as a convincing lesson that the enemies of socialism and peace have never succeeded and never will succeed in intimidating the Soviet Union, the homeland of October, or in speaking with the Soviet Union from "a position of strength".

The developed socialist society that has been built in the USSR is the main result of the Great October; it is a convincing example of the most fair organization of new life in the interests of the working class and all workers. Today the Soviet people, under the wise guidance of the CPSU and its Central Committee, led by L. I. Brezhnev, loyal follower of the work of Lenin, are achieving truly great successes in building a communist society.

The Soviet Union is now a powerful industrial socialist state with highly mechanized agriculture, a world leader in science and culture, and it has great economic and defense potential.

The Soviet people have achieved immense successes in cultural construction. The ever-growing socio-economic potential of the Country of Soviets serves wholly the good of the Soviet people and for all-around harmonious development of the individual. One of the greatest historical gains of the Soviet people is the guaranteed right to employment and education, and complete confidence in the future. The Soviet way of life has become the everyday standard for the activities of Soviet citizens.

The huge successes and achievements of the Soviet people in building communism clearly demonstrate the advantages of practical socialism.

Comrades! The glorious jubilee of the 65th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution is even more significant because it is being celebrated at the threshold of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The coincidence of these two great historic dates gives this October holiday even deeper meaning. The birth of the USSR was the direct result of the victory of the Great October. October, having broken the chains of social and national oppression and guaranteed full equal rights and freedom to all the peoples of the Soviet Union, raised the people to independent historic creative work.

True equality and friendship of the nations and peoples of the USSR, who are tied together by a unity of common vital interests, ideology and goals--this is the great achievement of the Soviet society. The concentrated expression of this is the Soviet people as a new social and international community of people. It has united into one family over 100 nations and peoples, guaranteeing that each will flourish. All the nations and peoples of the country actively participate in the creation of a new socialist civilization.

In this harmonious family of fraternal peoples the economy is growing dynamically, and so is the culture--national in form and socialist in content--of all Soviet republics. From the first days of Soviet power the economic and political policies of the Soviet state have been organized so that the formerly backward outlying national regions will progress more quickly. As a result, in an historically short period of time the peoples of these areas have reached the height of social and cultural development.

Close cooperation of all the nations and peoples of the Soviet country played a most important role here, but first and foremost was the unselfish help of the great Russian people.

The formation of the USSR was marked by the peoples of the Country of Soviets drawing closer together and uniting. It is of unsurpassed international significance. A decree issued by the MPRP Central Committee "On preparations and celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR" states: "The creation of the USSR is the most important event in world history following the Great October Socialist Revolution; it is the practical embodiment of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism; it is the triumph of true democracy and the highest form of unity and friendship of peoples."

The formation of the USSR was the triumph of the Leninist national policies of the CPSU and the Soviet state. There is no other state in history that did as much for the all-around development of nations and peoples in a shorter period of time than the USSR--the homeland of the Great October.

The first historic document of Soviet power was Lenin's Decree on Peace. The tireless struggle for peace is one of the main goals of the Great October. After October, two courses developed in world politics--the course of peace, relaxation of international tensions, and disarmament represented by socialism; and the course of aggression, war, the arms race, subjugation of other peoples and invasion of foreign territories practiced by imperialism.

From the very beginning of its existence, the Country of Soviets has conducted a policy of peace, invariably being guided by the principles of equal rights, mutual respect, independence and sovereignty, and non-intervention in the internal affairs of other states.

The Soviet Union is making titanic efforts in the name of defending peace and universal security. The Soviet Program of Peace for the 1980s, set forth at the 26th CPSU Congress, expresses the striving and hopes of all peoples of all countries, and completely corresponds to the interests of preserving and securing lasting peace on earth. The peaceful Soviet initiatives set forth in the recent speeches by comrade L. I. Brezhnev, tireless champion of peace and security of peoples, indicate a practical path toward eliminating the threat of a world thermonuclear catastrophe, and toward preserving and deepening relaxation of international tensions, halting the uncontrolled arms race, and disarmament.

The new Soviet proposals for disarmament put forward at the second Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly are convincing proof of the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union. The most noble historic act of the Soviet Union is its unilateral commitment against first use of nuclear weapons. At the current session of the U.N. General Assembly the Soviet Union presented great new initiatives directed at immediate resolution of the most important contemporary problem--saving mankind from the threat of nuclear war and halting the arms race.

Recently the world situation has become aggravated due to the aggressive policies and adventuristic actions of the American administration, which is building up the arms race on an unprecedented scale and is activating military preparations. Under these complex conditions, the recent speech by comrade

L. I. Brezhnev at a meeting of the administrative staff of the Soviet Armed Forces in the Kremlin is of exceptional importance. His speech once again emphasized the consistent peaceful policies of the Soviet Union, its firm determination to defend peace and international security, preserve and strengthen relaxation of international tensions, and the necessity of heightened vigilance in the struggle against the threat of nuclear war.

The Soviet Union, with its powerful economic and defense potential, serves as a reliable guarantee in defending universal peace, securing social progress, and in controlling imperialist aggression.

The Mongolian people, just as peoples of other socialist countries and all peaceful forces on our planet, warmly welcome and fully support the peaceful new initiatives of the Soviet Union and value highly the personal contribution of comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, toward defending and strengthening peace.

The most reactionary forces of imperialism and their accomplices are activating their aggressive schemes against peace and security of peoples. They are creating dangerous breeding grounds for tension in various parts of the world. The situation in the Middle East is becoming more explosive. In blatant defiance of the world community, Israeli militarists are carrying out bloody aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. Israel and the United States must take full responsibility for the tragedy and bloodshed in Lebanon. The MPR decisively condemns Israel's aggression and genocide in Lebanon and calls for unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and from all occupied Arab territories, and for concession of the right of the Palestinian people to decide their own fate.

The most important and urgent task today is preservation and strengthening of peace and defense of peoples' security. This urgently demands that all peaceful forces of our planet intensify their efforts toward averting a nuclear catastrophe and come out with a united front for preservation of universal peace.

Comrades!

Thanks to the victory of the October Revolution, a radical change took place in the alignment of forces in the world. The emergence of a world socialist order is the most important result and the direct continuation of the ideas and deeds of the Great October. Today world socialism has become an influential force and a decisive factor in the social progress of mankind.

The formation of a world socialist order and successful construction of a new society in socialist countries absolutely confirms the truth of Lenin's idea that the October Revolution was of worldwide historical significance. The general conformity of the socialist revolution and building of socialism to principles was first confirmed by the historic experience of the development of the first socialist country, which is paving the way to socialism and

communism. This also includes the international significance of the Soviet experience. Study of the Soviet experience and constructive application of it to concrete conditions of building a new society are an inexhaustible source for multiplying the successes in creating socialism.

The emergence and strengthening of world socialism and the steady growth of its power are major factors in changing the alignment of forces in the international arena in favor of socialism.

Today the countries of socialist cooperation have achieved such a level of economic development that they are able to solve qualitatively new and larger-scale problems.

There is successful development of mutual, effective cooperation between fraternal socialist countries in areas of economy, culture, science and technology. Achieving high rates of economic development, rapid growth in scientific-technical progress, a steady rise in the people's well-being and culture, and a gradual equalization of levels of economic development on the basis of coordinated national economy plans and economic policies--all these are general characteristics of development of countries of socialist cooperation.

Fraternal socialist countries are realizing close and comprehensive cooperation on a foundation of the principles of socialist internationalism, equal rights, mutual respect and non-intervention in internal affairs.

Cooperation between socialist countries in the international arena is growing closer and closer. Such coordinated, joint activities allow fraternal countries to strengthen their positions in the historic struggle between socialism and capitalism.

Comrades!

The victory of the October Revolution marked a new epoch in the revolutionary struggle of the international communist and workers' movement. The international communist movement has become the most influential contemporary political force. The Great October played an important role in the formation of a new type of revolutionary, Marxist-Leninist parties in various countries. As an indication of the growth in the authority and influence of the communist party, today there are communist and workers' parties active in 95 countries of the world and there are more than 75 million communists. The strength and influence of the communist and workers' parties lies in their ability to express the fundamental interests and aspirations of the working class and all workers in their countries.

The communist parties are the vanguard force of the workers' movement in the struggle against monopolistic capital. The workers' movement in capitalist countries now is taking on a more organized character. The ranks of the workers' movement in capitalist countries are expanding. An important feature

of the contemporary international workers' movement is the broad wave of national opposition of the working class to monopolies and their international character. One of the characteristic features of the contemporary international workers' movement is the active participation of the working class in powerful mass anti-war demonstrations in capitalist countries.

All this testifies to the growth in power and organization of the international workers' movement and a deepening of the general crisis of capitalism. The foundations of capitalism are crumbling under the impact of the international communist and workers' movement. It is becoming more and more obvious that capitalism is a society without a future.

One of the historic achievements of the Great October is the downfall and liquidation of the imperialist system as a result of the unprecedented powerful uprising of the national liberation movement in colonial and dependent countries. Out of the ruins of the colonial system of imperialism, around 100 young states emerged. Now in these new, liberated countries the struggle to choose their course of further development is becoming more urgent. Many countries are choosing a socialist orientation. Historical experience and contemporary practice completely confirm that revolutionary transformations in these countries can be successful only with close cooperation and strengthened ties with the great Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Today young liberated countries are fighting to achieve and strengthen economic independence; they are fighting against imperialism and neocolonialism, and for peace and security of peoples.

The red banner of October inspires peoples of former colonial and dependent countries in their struggle to build a new life. Thus the ideas and deeds of October live and triumph in the achievements of the three contemporary world revolutionary forces.

Comrades!

In 1919, V. I. Lenin wrote, "...the liberation of the peoples of the East is now completely and practically realizable." It is the victory of the October Revolution in Russia that awakened the revolutionary consciousness of the peoples of the East, including the Mongolian people, in the struggle for national and social liberation, and it had the strongest influence on the development of the revolutionary movement in our country.

The spark of revolution kindled by the Great October lit up the broad steppes of Mongolia and the militant appeals of the Bolshevik Party inspired the Mongolian people in their struggle for freedom. Under the influence of the liberating ideas of October, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party was formed, and it became the true political vanguard of the Mongolian people in their struggle for liberation and for the victory of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolution.

The Mongolian People's Revolution, which was victorious in 1921 with the fraternal aid of the victorious proletariat of Soviet Russia, was an inseparable, integral part of world revolutionary progress, begun by the Great October Socialist Revolution. As was stated by comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, "Our people are proud of the historic fact that they were one of the first to pick up the baton of the Great October and that they rose to the struggle for freedom, independence and a happy life."

Under the guidance of the MPRP and with the comprehensive fraternal aid and support of the Soviet Union, the Mongolian people have made the historic transition from feudalism to socialism, escaping the capitalist stage of development. Socialism has now become a reality in Mongolia. This is the practical embodiment of the ideas of the Great October in People's Mongolia.

In an historically short period of time, the MPR has successfully overcome the many centuries of feudalistic backwardness and has turned into a contemporary socialist agro-industrial state with a flourishing culture and a new socialist way of life.

There was no modern industry in pre-revolutionary Mongolia, but today the proportion of industry in the gross national product is more than 40 percent, and in the national income, it is more than 30 percent. The process of socialist industrialization of the country is expanding more and more and new industrial centers and modern cities are being created, including Darhan, Erdenet, Choybalsan, Baga nuur, and others.

Huge socio-economic changes have taken place in the country's agriculture as well. Large socialist agricultural enterprises--agricultural associations] and state farms--have been created and are developing successfully. Farming has become an important new sector of agriculture. We have a rapid process of mechanization and intensification of agricultural production.

The Mongolian people have achieved remarkable successes in cultural construction. The well-being of the people is increasing steadily. All this is a result of the Mongolian people following invariably the bright course of October.

It is a great pride and joy of the Mongolian people that for more than 60 years our country has had a close friendship and brotherhood with the Soviet Union--the homeland of October. At the origin of this inviolable friendship stood the great Lenin and the glorious son of the Mongolian people, D. Sukhe Bator.

The first Agreement of 1921, signed by People's Mongolia and Soviet Russia, became a prototype for new socialist relations and a lasting foundation for fraternal Mongolian-Soviet friendship. The Agreement on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid, signed in 1966 by comrades Y. Tsedenbal and L. I. Brezhnev, started a new stage in the further development and deepening of the fraternal friendship and close, comprehensive cooperation of our countries, and now serves as a reliable guarantee that our socialist homeland will steadily flourish along the path indicated by the Great October.

Mongolian-Soviet friendship is being developed and strengthened in the struggle against common enemies and for the defense and reinforcement of freedom and the revolutionary achievements of the Mongolian people, and as a result of the peaceful, constructive work of our peoples in building socialism in the MPR.

The complete unity and solidarity of the MPRP and CPSU cement the foundation of Mongolian-Soviet friendship. The traditional Crimean meetings between the leaders of our parties and states play an exceptionally important role in strengthening the friendship and cooperation between our two fraternal peoples. The workers of the MPR warmly approve the results of the meeting between comrades Y. Tsedenbal and L. I. Brezhnev in the Crimea in August of this year. This friendly meeting was a clear new demonstration of the inviolable friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the MPRP and CPSU, the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, and the close agreement in their foreign policy activities for preserving and strengthening peace and security of peoples in Asia and throughout the world.

Mongolian-Soviet friendship serves as the source of our homeland's prosperity and as a reliable guarantee of the defense of a free and happy life for the Mongolian people. The workers of our country always see the fruits of this great friendship everywhere they look--in small things and large. In other words, there is not one sector of our national economy or culture in which the help of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people cannot be felt.

The fraternal aid of the Country of Soviets plays a decisive role in realizing our party's programmed task of building the material-technical base of socialism. In the current five-year plan, it will almost double. In the 7th Five-Year Plan, with the aid of the Soviet Union, more than 340 projects in industry, construction, agriculture, transportation, communications, housing and cultural-social services will be built or reconstructed.

The Soviet Union gives our country invaluable aid in training skilled personnel. We are now celebrating the 60th anniversary of the first training of Mongolian students in the Soviet Union. Several tens of thousands of graduates of Soviet institutions of higher education technical schools and vocational-technical schools are working fruitfully in all corners of our country.

Allow me in the name of the MPRP Central Committee, the government of the MPR and all Mongolian people, to express our deep, heartfelt gratitude to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to the Soviet government and to the fraternal Soviet people--builders of communism--for their unselfish help in building socialism in our country.

Comrades!

There is a tradition in our country of celebrating a Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month just before the October holiday. This year's Friendship Month enjoyed success throughout the entire country under the guiding principle of further strengthening the inviolable fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, and the study and constructive application of the rich Soviet experience, one of the guarantees of our country's

successful development. The Friendship Month is significant because it was dedicated to the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Within the framework of the Friendship Month, a broad range of measures were taken to acquaint Mongolian workers with the leading achievements and successes of the Soviet people in fulfilling the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 11th Five-Year Plan. Of great significance were the USSR Days and the example of the achievements of Soviet Uzbekistan in building communism.

The Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month made an important contribution to further development of friendship and cooperation between our fraternal peoples.

The Mongolian people are greeting the 65th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR with new labor successes.

National socialist competition has been spread throughout our country in honor of these glorious anniversaries. The plan quotas for the first nine months have been fulfilled successfully in industry, agriculture and other sectors of the national economy and culture. Our renowned livestock breeders have raised approximately 9.5 million young animals. This year more than 30 million poods of grain have been harvested; this represents an increase over 1981 by a factor of 1.6. Plan quotas were also met for fodder production, and the potato and vegetable harvests are good. These successes of agricultural workers make all of us happy.

Now the most important and responsible task of party, state, social and economic organizations and of all workers is the complete fulfillment and surpassing of the 1982 plan for the national economy; model organization of favorable wintering of livestock; proper and timely preparation for delivery and care of young animals and spring planting; careful preservation and rational utilization of this year's harvest and fodder, while at the same time securing and reinforcing the achievements and successes of this year, and making a good start for the decisive third year of the 7th Five-Year Plan.

Comrades!

The road of October, pioneered by the heroic Russian working class 65 years ago, has become the major highway of world development. Millions and millions of people on our planet are travelling this road. In the words of V. I. Lenin, sooner or later the rest of the countries will inevitably come to this bright road.

The victorious October lights the way for humanity to a bright future--to socialism and communism.

Long live the glorious 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

Glory to the great Soviet Union--the homeland of October and the homeland of Lenin!

Let the inviolable fraternal friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples grow stronger and thrive forever!

Long live peace throughout the world!

MATERIALS ON THE MPR-USSR FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION CONGRESS

USSR Delegation Tours Ulaanbaatar Exhibits

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1457 GMT 9 Nov 82

[MONTSAME communique: "Sojourn of the Delegation"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Nov (MONTSAME)—A delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, headed by the USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut V. V. Gorbatko, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Hero of the MPR, Chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, toured the Museum of the MPR Revolution. The Soviet guests studied with great interest the exhibits depicting the history of the development of Mongolia from the end of the 19th century till the present.

Special interest of the Soviet guests was also elicited by the exposition devoted to the joint Soviet-Mongolian space flight. It includes a parachute, a helmet, cosmonaut foods, photographic exhibits depicting the preparations of the flight of the first Pilot-Cosmonaut of the MPR J. Gurragcha, Hero of the USSR and the MPR, and his commander USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut V. Dzhanibekov, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union.

MPRP CC Discusses Tasks of Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1452 GMT 11 Nov 82

[MONTSAME communique: "Message of Welcome: Central Committee of the MPRP on Tasks of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association [MSFA]"

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Nov (MONTSAME)—"The entire broad scope of activities of the MSEA so far has been wholly and totally oriented toward educating the working masses in the spirit of selfless loyalty to the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism and further strengthening in all ways the inviolable Mongolian-Soviet friendship established by the great Lenin and the glorious son of the Mongolian people Sukhe Bator," states the message of welcome of the Central Committee of MPRP to the Congress of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association opening today.

The document notes that during the period following the previous congress of the MSFA its membership has increased by a factor of 1.5--a notable fact that points to the tremendous authority of this public organization among the people.

The Central Committee of the MPRP values highly the activities of the Association in familiarizing Mongolian working people with the eminent achievements of the great Soviet nation in building communism, the notable features of the Soviet way of life and the consistent peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet government.

"The offices of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association and its numerous members and activists operatively assist in translating into reality the domestic and foreign policies of the party and state and strengthening the multifaceted Mongolian-Soviet cooperation. The congress of Mongolian-Soviet friendship is taking place in remarkable times when the peoples of the countries of the socialist community, together with all progressive mankind, are preparing to celebrate the jubilee of world-historic importance--the 60th anniversary of the USSR. There is no doubt that this glorious anniversary in the life of the great Soviet nation shall serve as a new impetus for the further strengthening of the tried and tested Mongolian-Soviet friendship," the message of welcome of the Central Committee of the MPRP emphasizes.

The Central Committee of the MPRP points out that the entire course of the development of the MPR on the path toward building socialism and the tasks of further expanding and deepening fraternal Mongolian-Soviet relations pose new high requirements to the activity of all organizations of the MSFA and every member and activist of the Association.

The Central Committee of the MPRP calls upon the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association to concentrate its efforts on the solution of the following problems:

--continue to assist maximally in implementing the party's course toward the closest possible rapprochement between the MPR and the Soviet Union in every sphere of public life;

--energize still further propaganda and mass-agitation work among the working people to familiarize them broadly with the achievements of the Soviet nation in building communism, the advanced working techniques of the Soviet people, the titanic efforts of the CPSU and Soviet state to strengthen peace and international security. All organizations of the MSFA are obligated to propagandize broadly, with specific examples, the unshakable importance of the fraternal friendship and close and broad cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet nations and the selfless and broad fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union in building socialism in the MPR;

--work broadly and persistently on the internationalist education of the working people, especially of the rising generation, and imbue them with

limitless devotion to the Leninist friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet nations that has been tried and tested in joint struggle and labor, as well as with an uncompromising attitude toward lying manifestations of anti-Sovietism and anti-communism;

—assist in all ways in the dissemination and practical application of rich Soviet experience in all branches of the national economy and culture as well as in political-educational work.

The Central Committee of the MPRP obligates the MSFA to strive to further improve the quality of the teaching of Russian—the language of the friendship and brotherhood of nations and the language that opens the road toward a limitless world of knowledge and leading experience. It further obligates the MSFA to steadily expand and deepen cooperation with the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society as well as with the societies for friendship with the Soviet Union in the fraternal socialist countries.

The Central Committee of the MPRP expresses its firm confidence in that the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association shall continue to fulfill with honor the tasks posed to it by the party and make a worthy contribution to the noble cause of the broad strengthening of the unshakable friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the MPR and the Soviet Union—our tried and tested faithful friend and reliable support and the indomitable bastion of peace and socialism.

Messages Dispatched by Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Congress

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1526 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Message of greeting from the delegates of the 7th MSFA Congress]

[Text] To the Chairperson of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, Comrade Z. M. Kruglova, and the Chairperson of the Central Board of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, Comrade V. V. Gorbatko.

Dear Comrades:

We delegates to the 7th Congress of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association wish to express our sincere gratitude for your cordial message of greetings to our congress and ask you to convey our warm fraternal greetings and the very best wishes to the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Central Board of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society and all Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society members and activists.

The entire work of our congress is permeated with the spirit of the steady strengthening and deepening of the traditional friendship and broad cooperation

between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, founded by the great Lenin and the glorious son of the Mongolian nation D. Sukhe-Bator.

The Mongolian public is perfectly aware of and values highly the noble activities of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society and their local organizations in familiarizing the Soviet people with the achievements of our nation in building socialism. It is with profound gratification that we note the invaluable contribution being made by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society to the cause of strengthening the traditional friendship and close and broad cooperation between the MPR and the USSR, between our two fraternal nations.

We members and activists of our Association are resolutely determined to continue active work to propagandize broadly the grandiose accomplishments of the Land of the Soviets in building communism and translating into reality the program for peace in the 1980s. We are just as determined to make our own definite contribution to strengthening the unshakable Mongolian-Soviet friendship and implement the course toward broad rapprochement between the MPR and the USSR in all spheres of public life.

From the bottom of our hearts we wish the members and activists of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society and the entire heroic Soviet nation new major accomplishments in building communism, in the struggle for peace and friendship of nations, and in implementing the historic tasks outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress.

May the Leninist friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet nations grow stronger and blossom.

/s/ Delegates to the 7th Congress of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association

Ulaanbaatar 12 November 1982

Congress Ends Deliberations

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1452 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 Nov (MONTSAME)--Today in the Conference Room of the Great People's Hural of the MPR the 7th Congress of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association successfully ended its deliberations.

The participants warmly welcomed the presence, in the presidium, of comrade J. Batmonh and other leaders of the party and government of the MPR as well as of the head of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies (OSMD) and Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut V. V. Gorbatko, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Hero of the MPR, Chairman of the Central Board of the OSMD, and also of the heads of foreign delegations.

The delegates and guests to the congress honored with a minute of silence the memory of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of the MPR, Hero of Labor MPR, Honorary Citizen of the MPR, experienced leader of the CPSU and Soviet State, flaming fighter for peace and friendship of nations and social progress, eminent activist of the international communist and worker movement, faithful Marxist-Leninist, and close friend of the Mongolian nation.

At the concluding session the participants in the discussions were: S. Dorjpalan, machinist at the Ulaanbaatar Locomotive Depot, Hero of Labor MPR; B. Budjab, secretary of the Dornod Aymag party committee and Chairman of the Aymag MSEA Council; S. Gombosuren, first deputy chief of the Mongolian People's Army Political Administration and chairman of the Army MDFA Council, and others. Passing like a red thread through all the comments was the idea of the further activation of the movement for the study and application of advanced Soviet knowhow. The recommendations contained in the message of welcome from the Central Committee of the MPRP should serve as a program for the further action of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society at all levels, it was emphasized in the discussions.

The congress delegates unanimously approved the text of a report to be sent to the Central Committee of the MPRP and of greetings to the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and Soviet Mongolian Friendship Society.

Next, the Resolutions of the 7th MSFA Congress were adopted.

Closing the 7th MSFA Congress, D. Gombojab, Politburo member, secretary of Central Committee of the MPRP, and Chairman of the MSFA Central Committee, assured the party and government in behalf of all members of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association that the half-million army of the MSFA shall continue to mobilize all efforts and energies for translating into reality the historic decisions of the ...[illegible].

At the first plenum of the MSFA Central Committee D. Gombojab, Politburo member and secretary of the MPR Central Committee, was unanimously reelected chairman of the MSFA Central Committee. L. Dugarjab, [member of the] MSFA Central Committee, was elected chairman of the central inspection commission.

The following were reelected to the offices of deputy chairman of the MSFA Central Committee: B. Altangerel, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee; G. Adiyaa, secretary of the Central Committee of the MPRP; A. Tsebegmid, Deputy Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; and B. Badarch, Administrative Officer of the MPR Council of Ministers. R. Delger was elected responsible secretary of the MSFA Central Committee.

Message to the Mongolian CP Central Committee

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1456 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 Nov (MONTSAME)--The report of the delegates at the Committee of the MPRP states that the message of welcome from the party

Central Committee was interpreted as an expression of the party's unflagging concern for the steady strengthening of the traditional Mongolian-Soviet friendship and as a guidepost for action in the cause of increasing the effectiveness of performance of our Society and improving its forms and methods.

The current congress of the Association is taking place in a remarkable period when the second year of the 7th Five-Year Plan is being successfully completed and nationwide socialist competition for a worthy welcome of the 60th anniversary of the USSR is spreading throughout the country.

The members and activists of the MSFA are deeply aware, the report emphasizes, that the party poses to them high requirements as regards the broad propaganda, among the working people of the MPR, of the achievements of the Soviet nation in building communism and the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state.

The congress delegates assure the Central Committee of the MPRP that all of the Association's organizations shall apply maximum effort to the study and propagation of advanced Soviet knowhow and promote the further development of such forms of joint work as international brigades, "Nayramdal-Druzhba" teams and study under Soviet instructors.

The broad growth of the movement for the study of Russian language as a means of making our working people share in the spiritual values of world civilization is, as the report further states, a primary task for the Association's councils at all levels and in particular for the Association of Russian-Language Teachers and the Association of Graduates of Soviet Educational Institutions.

In their report to the Central Committee of the MPRP the congress delegates stress that the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association shall continue to further strengthen and expand cooperation with the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, and the societies for friendship with the USSR in the fraternal socialist countries.

It is further stated that we consider the guarantee of a successful fulfillment of the lofty task entrusted by the party to our Society to lie in the close coordination of our work with all state, public and economic organizations and cultural and educational institutions as well as in the guidance of the activities of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association by party organizations.

In their report, in behalf of all members and activists of the Association, the delegates to the 7th Congress of the MSFA assure the Central Committee of the MPRP of their unshakable determination to devote all their energies and knowledge to the cause of the further development and strengthening of the eternal inviolable friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet nations.

ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL GAINS THROUGH CEMA PARTICIPATION

Progress Through Cooperation

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian No 39, 18 May 82 p 3

[Article by L. Suren: "Socialist Internationalism in Action"]

[Text] Mongolia, until recently the most backward country in Asia, brought about an anti-feudal revolution under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, and with the support of the Soviet Union, has made the transition from a feudal system to socialism. Naturally, the level of economic development of a country that has started the movement toward socialism and changed the entire social structure--capitalism--has fallen behind the European states of cooperation.

This caused the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance to direct special attention to the MPR. The fundamental statutes of the Complex Program of Socialist Economic Integration are distributed throughout Mongolia, just as they are throughout Vietnam and Cuba; they stipulate that the level of economic development of these countries will approach that of other states of socialist cooperation and that the levels eventually will be equal.

In the 4th paragraph of the 2nd section of the Complex Program, it is emphasized that "...The member-countries of CEMA, according to an agreement between the countries concerned and the MPR, will coordinate on a multilateral or bilateral basis and develop special measures directed at speeding up development and improvement of the efficiency of the MPR economy, taking into account its natural and economic conditions..."

Among the "special measures" are joint construction and utilization of industrial projects, assistance in assimilating advanced technology, extending credit on favorable terms, application of incentive prices in foreign trade, aid in developing science, technology, and training of skilled national personnel.

The all-round assistance given to Mongolia by countries of socialist cooperation will ensure a high rate of development of the republic's national economy. In the period since the MPR joined CEMA, the MPR gross national product has increased by a factor of more than 3.1; the basic funds in the national economy have increased by a factor of 5.8, the gross industrial product by a

factor of almost 5.9, and the foreign trade turnover by a factor of 4.1. Industrial products comprise more than half of Mongolian exports. Today the MPR occupies one of the top places in the world in per capita production of wheat, wool, and livestock population. In terms of the volume of gross production and national per capita income, the MPR has reached the average world indicators and exceeds by a great deal the average level for countries of Asia and Africa.

Being an agro-industrial state, Mongolia cooperates actively with other states in CEMA. With the help of the USSR and other CEMA member countries, large industrial cities have grown up in Mongolia, leading branches of industry have been created and are being developed: coal, electrical power, ore mining, metal-processing, and production of construction materials. Along with livestock-breeding, a branch of agriculture new for the country is being developed--crop farming.

Aid is not limited to the sphere of economics. Mongolia has become a country of universal literacy. In other words, the process of bringing the level of development in the MPR up to that of other socialist countries goes beyond the bounds of economics and touches on all facets of life in the country.

Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, secretary general of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, noted that "Cooperation within the framework of CEMA will create for our country additional favorable conditions for even more successful movement forward toward the complete victory of socialism."

Benefits of CEMA Membership

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian No 42, 28 May 82 p 3

[Article: "The Course Is Socialist Industrialization"]

[Text] (Continued from No 39) The basis of economic cooperation between the CEMA countries and the MPR is coordination of national economy plans, in the course of which the volume of reciprocal deliveries is determined and the demands of the leading sectors of the republic's national economy--industry, agriculture, science--are coordinated.

The major efforts of the CEMA member-countries in the area of the industrialization of Mongolia are concentrated on creating a fuel-raw materials base. First of all, this involves exploitation of the richest reserves that are scattered across the entire territory of the country. Coal beds are estimated to contain more than 15 billion tons. The republic has one of the highest reserves of fluorite in the world. Mongolia's depths are rich in tungsten, tin, lead, zinc, iron ore, and gold.

Before Mongolia joined CEMA, the study of the country's mineral wealth was carried out by Mongolian and Soviet specialists exclusively. Together they discovered hundreds of deposits. Among the largest are the deposits of copper-molybdenum ore in Erdenet and the Hobsgol phosphorite basin. In

drawing up the Complex Program of Integration, the socialist states considered it necessary to include a special item devoted to studying the prospects of producing yellow phosphate using the Hobagol deposit as a base.

"Mongolsovtvetmet" [Mongolian-Soviet Non-Ferrous Metals Association], the first joint economic association of the two countries, has been in operation since 1974. Its activity involves geological exploration, extraction and processing of fluorite, tin and tungsten, and is conducted on principles of cost-accounting. It is on this basis that the starting capital was formed and the profits are distributed.

The "Erdenet" copper-molybdenum combine, which started operating at full capacity in 1981 and is the largest in Asia, has become the leading achievement of Soviet-Mongolian cooperation. In terms of its capacity, it stands among such world-renowned industrial giants as Arthur, Magna, Morency, Sierrita and San Manuel in the United States; Chukimata and Siu-Ell in Chile; Brenda in Canada; and Tokepala in Peru. Thanks to this combine, the volume of foreign trade of the MPR has doubled.

In the process of completing the coordination of plans for 1981-1985, an agreement was reached to establish two new joint enterprises--one with Bulgaria ("Mongolbolgarmetall"), and one with Czechoslovakia (Mongolchekhoslovakmetall).

These enterprises reflect the modern level of cooperation between CEMA countries in the area of developing the fuel-raw materials base of Mongolia in the past 20 years.

After Mongolia joined CEMA, geologists from European socialist countries joined Soviet specialists in their search for useful minerals.

Bulgarian specialists joined the exploration of the central and southern regions of Mongolia. They participated in exploitation of kaolin deposits, and are studying deposits of coking coal.

A Mongolian-Hungarian group led the search and surveying of tungsten deposits in the eastern part of the republic. Salhit, site of a zinc deposit, is the focus of joint efforts of German and Mongolian specialists. Hard-to-reach regions of western Mongolia have been explored by Polish geologists and beds of loose tin in the northeast region have been explored by Czechoslovakian geologists.

In essence, large-scale geological work has been created on this ancient land by the collective forces of states of socialist cooperation.

Having accumulated experience, Mongolian geologists, together with specialists from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, the USSR and CSSR, are exploring mineral resources in Cuba. The fact that since 1963 the minister of geology and the ore-mining industry of the MPR has been head of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Geology, whose members are the directors of the corresponding departments of the CEMA member-countries, testifies to the authority of Mongolian geology.

Since 1976, exploration of Mongolia's mineral resources has been conducted on a multilateral basis: an international geological expedition has started working in the northern Herlen region, equipped by CEMA. The tasks of the expedition are based on the Complex Program of Socialist Integration, which refers directly to strengthening geological exploration of the MPR.

The Council of Commissioners is the highest governing organ of the international expedition. It is comprised of representatives from Mongolia, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. These states finance the research with equal contributions and no compensation. The participation of Romania and Cuba consists of their sending specialists--geologists and geophysicists--to the MPR.

Field equipment from Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, repair equipment from the GDR, Soviet drilling technology, Polish instruments and machinery are all provided free of charge. The expedition participants--specialists from CEMA countries--are sent at the expense of their national geological departments.

Originally the expedition was expected to be completed in 1980. The range of its work, however, turned out to be much greater than expected and the CEMA countries agreed to extend the authority of the international collective of geologists until 1987.

Tasks for further development of geological research in Mongolian territory are included in the long-range directed program of cooperation between CEMA member-countries. It is devoted to energy, fuel and raw materials, and is meant for the period up to 1990. In conjunction with this program, research is being conducted in the Omnogobi region, where joint geological survey work will cover an area of 68,000 square kilometers by 1985.

Special measures of this directed program are aimed at opening up the large deposits of coking coal, copper, molybdenum and phosphorite that have already been discovered in the MPR. With this goal in sight, a detailed exploration of the copper-molybdenum deposit in Taagaan-subarga should be completed by 1985, as well as a preliminary exploration of the coking coal deposit in Taban-tolgou. In the current five-year plan geological exploration work will begin at the Burenhaan phosphorite deposit also.

On the foundation of geological discoveries, the fuel-energy base of the Mongolian economy, created with the help of CEMA countries, can develop rapidly. By 1980 the coal output reached 4 million tons and increased by a factor of 6.7 compared to the 1960 level. The leading enterprises of the coal industry are those built with the help of the USSR: the Nalaykh-Kapital'naya mine (800,000 tons per year), and the Sharyn gol (2 million tons) and Baga nuur (2 million tons by the end of 1982) coal pits. The mines and coal pits constructed in Mongolia with the technical assistance of Soviet specialists put out 80 percent of the coal obtained in the country.

The Soviet Union also makes a fundamental contribution to the construction of Mongolian electrical power stations. Energy enterprises built with the help of

the USSR produce 98 percent of the country's electrical power. Thanks to the help of all the CEMA member countries, Mongolia has been able to increase electrical power production by a factor of 13.2 over the past 20 years. Now the country produces 1.4 billion kilowatt-hours.

In 1976 an important event occurred in the work of the MPR Central Power System: it joined in parallel work with the Siberian power system, which in turn joined the united energy "ring" of CEMA member countries. This made it possible for states of socialist cooperation to transport power over great distances--from Berlin to Ulaanbaatar. Together with other CEMA partners, Mongolia is an active participant in the realization of the Master Plan for Long-Range Development of United Electrical Power Systems of CEMA countries for the period up to 1990.

Cooperation between fraternal countries in the field of light industry and the food industry is guided by the rich experience accumulated within the framework of CEMA. Already in 1974 the CEMA Permanent Commission on Light Industry approved a program of cooperation between Council member-countries to solve the problem of raw-wool processing in MPR light industry for the period up to 1985. Even earlier, in 1973, the CEMA Permanent Commission on the Food Industry considered recommendations for cooperation in solving the problem of industrial processing of agricultural raw materials in the MPR for the period from 1976 to 1980 and on up to 1990.

Only within the last 10 years, the forces of Soviet construction organizations have erected 10 factories, including the wool-cleansing factories in the Dornod and Bayan-Olgii aymags and in Ulaanbaatar; enterprises for primary processing of leather raw materials and food combines in Darhan, Choybalsan; a rug factory in Erdenet and a textile mill in Ulaanbaatar. The bread-baking factory and worsted cloth factory in Ulaanbaatar have been expanded and renovated.

With economic assistance from Bulgaria, a sheepskin coat factory was built in Darhan; with assistance from Hungary, a clothing factory; with help from the GDR, a rug factory; and with aid from Poland, a hide-glue factory in Ulaanbaatar. Huge new buildings have been erected in the Mongolian capital with the aid of Czechoslovakian specialists. These are a heavy leather factory with a capacity of 280,000 pieces per year and a shoe factory with a production of 3.5 million pairs per year.

The MPR is constantly developing direct ties with ministries, enterprises and scientific-research organizations of the food industry and light industry of CEMA countries. On this basis, joint recommendations are worked out for modernization of enterprises, assimilation of new types of products, implementation into production of progressive techniques and technology, and for cooperative scientific work. In the scientific-research laboratory created with the help of the Polish People's Republic, the technology is being worked out for manufacturing suit fabrics and experimental work is being done on producing yarn from fine wool. With the participation of specialists from the USSR and the GDR, utilization of chemical fibers has been implemented in the Mongolian textile industry. (Conclusion to follow)

Agricultural Development

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian No 43, 1 Jun 82 p 2

[Article: "Livestock Breeding Plus Crop Farming"]

[Text] (Continued from Nos 39, 42) The problems of developing agricultural production in the republic that demand a great deal of power and means are being solved with the active help of the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries.

The Mongolian fleet of agricultural technical equipment consists mainly of Soviet-made machinery. Furthermore, specialists from the USSR help in practically all sectors of Mongolian agricultural production--from construction of farms to development of virgin lands.

With the collaboration of European CEMA member-countries, an agro-industrial complex has been created in Sharyn gol (Bulgaria); work has been done on pasture-land irrigation (Hungary) and on construction of repair enterprises for agricultural technical equipment (Poland).

The USSR, Bulgaria, Poland and Czechoslovakia have assigned incentive prices to livestock and meat exported by the MPR; this has allowed Mongolia to take additional measures for stimulating export and strengthening the material-technical base of agriculture. In transport services between the MPR and other CEMA countries favorable tariffs and rates are applied to payment on transport of foreign trade transit freight and for use of freight cars.

Mongolia also receives short term credit on favorable terms from the International Bank of Economic Cooperation. Taken into consideration is not only the level of economic development of states such as Mongolia, Cuba and Vietnam, but also the seasonal nature of their foreign trade. Agricultural products are the predominant export of these countries, therefore they realize their basic deliveries in the second half of the year. For example, Mongolia is obliged to pay off 60-80 percent of its payments at the cost of short-term credit in the first two quarters. Mongolia, and Cuba and Vietnam as well, are given credit at a 0.5-2 annual percentage rate, unlike other socialist states that receive credit at 2-5 percent.

CEMA agencies have worked out directions for future intensification of agriculture in the MPR, specifically for implementation of industrial methods in livestock breeding and diversified development of virgin lands in the northern section of the Gobi zone.

In 1979 the MPR entered into an agreement with CEMA countries for joint use of gene pools for cattle and sheep with high indicators of meat and wool productivity. Thus conditions were created for expanding reciprocal exchange of purebred animals, and consequently, for further increasing production efficiency in livestock breeding.

Livestock breeding is a traditional sector of the MPR national economy. It provides three-fourths of the country's entire agricultural production. Crop

farming also has a broad scope. The republic's prospects in this sector are tied to realization of the Complex Program of Socialist Economic Integration. Specifically, the program provides for creation of agricultural enterprises in the northern part of Gobi and development of virgin lands in the Halhin region. The Halhin lands comprise a fourth of the arable land area in the country.

It was once thought that crop farming in Mongolia had no future, that the republic lacked good soil suitable for crop cultivation, and that the steppe had a chronic shortage of moisture. These arguments were refuted by results of prospecting expeditions in which Mongolian and Soviet specialists participated. They proved that it is possible to utilize these huge tracts of land for crop farming. It will be possible to have high yields of wheat, fodder, vegetables and fruits from this land.

All the states of socialist cooperation are interested in realizing the special measures for rapid development of Mongolian agriculture, since progress in Mongolia's agricultural production will allow all the countries of socialist cooperation to satisfy more fully the demands for basic food products and to build up the necessary reserves.

CEMA member-countries, situated in diverse climatic zones from Ulaanbaatar to Havana, have all the opportunities to complement one another on the international socialist market.

Mongolia is implementing consistently a line of diversified development of scientific-technical cooperation with fraternal countries, considering it the most important channel for exploitation of new achievements of scientific-technical progress. Specifically, the following projects of scientific-technical integration have had favorable results: a genetics laboratory (Hungary, the MPR and the USSR), a laboratory for diagnosis of the technical condition of motor vehicles (the MPR and the USSR), a chemical-technological laboratory (the MPR and the USSR), a radio electronics laboratory (Bulgaria, Hungary, the MPR and Romania), and a food industry laboratory (the MPR and the USSR).

The CEMA Permanent Commission on Cooperation in the Area of Construction worked out unified technical conditions for design and construction of projects realized by CEMA member-countries. The commission devoted a good deal of attention to the question of training skilled national personnel and to implementation of the progressive methods of CEMA member-countries.

The Center of Scientific-Technical Information, established in Mongolia with the help of CEMA member-countries, is participating in propaganda for the achievements of science and technology and progressive methods.

Mongolia is a participant in joint work on 40 scientific-technical problems which have a great deal of importance for the development of Mongolia's national economy.

... "A Mongolian cosmonaut in space!" In March 1981 this news was reported around the planet. The smile of Z. Gurragchaа appeared on the pages of news-

papers and magazines as the first Mongolian to journey into outer space, as a member of an international space crew.

Paying tribute to the courage of Z.Gurragchaa, who received the titles of Hero of the Soviet Union and Hero of the Mongolian People's Republic, the world press noted that the socialist countries were the first to form an international space crew and that the integration in space is a logical continuation of the diverse development of integration in their terrestrial affairs.

It is not a coincidence that the first place in the space experiments of the international crew was given to research on Mongolia's natural resources. Materials obtained by the cosmonauts have helped Mongolian scientists uncover new prospective regions where the search for useful minerals will begin in the near future.

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CSO: 1819/19

MONGOLIAN-SOVIET ECONOMIC COOPERATION OUTLINED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 17 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by H. Bud, deputy chairman of the State Committee of the MPR for Economic Relations Abroad: "Meeting in the Crimea Is Event of Historic Importance--Mongolian-Soviet Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] The meeting between L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, in the Crimea has great importance in the further strengthening of fraternal ties and comprehensive cooperation between our two countries.

This year's regular Crimean meeting of party and state leaders of our fraternal countries has become an especially important event in political-economic relations. At the meeting the foremost successes achieved by the USSR and the MPR in social, political and economic development were noted; there was a broad exchange of opinions on the current state of Mongolian-Soviet economic cooperation and its prospects for development. Since 1976, when Y. Tsedenbal and L. I. Brezhnev signed a document on the basic directions for further deepening and expansion of comprehensive Mongolian-Soviet cooperation, an intensive process has been going on in all areas of our country's social life toward bringing us closer to and integrating us thoroughly with the Soviet Union.

The unselfish international help and technical-economic aid given to our country by the Soviet Union is growing every year and serves as a decisive factor in the accelerated economic development of the MPR. In the last five-year plan more than 150 important national economy projects were built and put into operation with the technical-economic aid of the USSR, including the agricultural complexes at Tumentsogt, Baydrag, Halhin, Ondorhaan and Ulaantolgoy, the Darhan house-building combine with a yearly capacity of 70,000 square meters of living space, a claydite plant, a radio relay line almost 1000 kilometers long, buildings for residential, cultural and everyday services use, and the expansion of the Ulaanbaatar and Choybalsan thermo-electric power stations.

In addition to this work, from 1978 to 1981 Soviet and Mongolian construction workers put into operation the "Erdenet" joint Mongolian-Soviet mining and concentrating enterprise, one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the world.

The yearly growth in the results of Mongolian-Soviet economic cooperation creates favorable conditions for increasing the gross production of the national economy, especially industrial and agricultural production, and a sharp increase in the country's export opportunities. The proportion of industrial production that went into export in 1980 grew by 13.5 percent compared to 1975, and more than 90 percent of this increase was from industrial and agricultural enterprises built with the help of the Soviet Union. Today half of the national income, 100 percent of concentrated fodders, flour, washed wool, copper, molybdenum and metals, around 90 percent of the electrical power, and approximately 70 percent of construction materials and products of the wood-working industry are produced at industrial or agricultural enterprises built under Mongolian-Soviet economic cooperation. On the other hand, Mongolian-Soviet economic cooperation is being developed and enriched successfully by new, more modern and efficient forms.

Joint Mongolian-Soviet enterprises such as the "Erdenet" mining and concentrating combine and enterprises that are part of the "Mongolsovtsvetmet" [Mongolian-Soviet Non-Ferrous Metals] association have already reached their projected capacities and are operating successfully. The quantity and scale of their production and their share of the national economy are all increasing sharply. Specifically, the production of the enterprises of the "Mongolsovtsvetmet" association has doubled in the last five years and the production of the "Erdenet" combine comprises more than 30 percent of the country's total exports.

The help of the USSR in developing various sectors of our country's national economy and culture from 1981 to 1985 will be twice that of the period from 1976 to 1980 and will also play a decisive role in solving the large-scale socio-economic tasks that are reflected in the plan for developing the country's national economy and culture for 1981-1985 adopted at our party's 18th Congress.

In the current five-year plan 340 projects designated for industrial, agricultural, residential and cultural use will be built or reconstructed with the cooperation of the USSR and more than 40 joint programs and measures directed at raising the efficiency of the economy and the workers' standard of living will be put into practice. In the 1981-1985 period approximately 300,000 hectares of virgin lands will be developed, 12 new state farms, irrigation systems for 8,300 hectares and shallow irrigation systems for 7,000 hectares will be constructed. Also planned is construction of mining enterprises with a total capacity of 4.6 million tons of coal and 600,000 tons of fluorspar, 1400 kilometers of electrical power lines, 800,000 square meters space for residential use and everyday services, and more. As a result, grain production in 1985 should increase by a factor of 1.6 compared with 1981, electrical power production should increase by a factor of 1.7, coal production by a factor of 1.6, and fluorspar production by a factor of 2.

The broad program of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation has been put into practice successfully in the first two years of the current five-year plan. Mongolian and Soviet scholars are working out a "General plan for development and distribution of MPR production forces up to the year 2000", which will play an important role in determining the prospects of our country's socio-economic development. Already in operation are the Nuhurlul, Changantal and Nomgon state farms, the Halhin cattle-fattening station, the food and carpet combines

in the city of Erdenet, a spinning factory, soap plant and ceramic production shop in Ulaanbaatar. In addition to all this, construction work is in full swing on important national economy projects such as the most powerful thermo-electrical power station in the country, TETs-4 in Ulaanbaatar, the Hotol cement plant, the Baga nuur coal mine with a yearly capacity of 6 million tons, a house-building combine with a yearly capacity of 140,000 square meters of living space, and more. Thus the comprehensive cooperation between our countries continues to be enriched by new content and progressive forms and its effectiveness is also increasing. This will undoubtedly serve as a reliable guarantee that the historic tasks set forth at the 18th MPRP Congress will be put into practice successfully; this was noted with satisfaction at the meeting between comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal in the Crimea.

The Mongolian people believe that this regular traditional meeting served as an important step toward further, more effective deepening and development of Mongolian-Soviet economic cooperation.

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CSO: 1819/34

DEVELOPMENT OF USSR-MPR TRADE TIES REVIEWED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 5 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by V. I. Kuz'min, USSR trade representative in the Mongolian People's Republic: "Development of Foreign Trade Ties Between the USSR and MPR"]

[Text] Foreign trade is the earliest form of Soviet-Mongolian foreign economic ties that played a decisive role in achieving economic independence and forming the production forces of the MPR.

After the victory of the people's revolution in 1921, the people's government began to assign great importance to developing foreign trade as a factor contributing to the revival of the country's economic life, and guided by the help and support of the Soviet Union, it began consistent realization of a program of excluding foreign trade-high interest capital from the country's economy.

From the outset the Soviet Union established a most favored nation policy with People's Mongolia in bilateral trade. According to the agreement signed by the Soviet and Mongolian governments in 1923, which was the first equitable trade agreement in Mongolia's history, the most favorable conditions were established for development of mutual trade. Specifically, licenses needed for import of Mongolian goods into the Soviet Union and import of Soviet goods into Mongolia were abolished, favorable customs duties were established, transport tariffs were reduced, and so on.

In December 1930 the Mongolian government established a foreign trade monopoly. From 1932 all the way up to 1952 the Soviet Union was Mongolia's only foreign trade partner.

With the goal of aiding the development of MPR production forces, the Soviet Union took on the responsibility of purchasing in Mongolia livestock and other raw materials, supplying the country with all necessary goods, and if the Soviet Union lacked certain goods, it would obtain them for Mongolia in other countries. In order to stimulate export of national economy production, Mongolian trade firms and economic organizations set up very favorable conditions. For example, Mongolian raw materials were exported to the USSR at five percent over world market prices. This created favorable conditions for the development of Mongolian export.

The Soviet Union gave the MPR assistance in forming a consumers' cooperative--the Mongolian Central Cooperative, which played a large role in developing the country's economy in the first years of the people's republic's existence. Soviet trade organizations met the import demands of the MPR completely, and the goods exported by the MPR found an advantageous buyer in the Soviet organizations. Foreign trade ties primarily with the Soviet Union gave the MPR the opportunity to change the structure of its foreign trade, since the ties were directed at developing Mongolia's production forces and strengthening its national economy.

The country started to import from the USSR not only consumer goods, but also goods necessary for developing national industry and raising the MPR economy: industrial equipment, automobiles, agricultural machinery and mechanical equipment.

During the difficult war years the Soviet Union continued to export goods to Mongolia that were not produced by Mongolian industry: technical items, metal-working machines, electric and radio equipment, equipment for leather production, oil products, and more.

In the post-war years the trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and MPR developed even more rapidly, the volume grew continuously and the variety of goods supplied was expanded.

During the last five-year plan (1976-1980) trade between the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic developed even further. The turnover of goods between our countries grew during this period by a factor of 1.7; import of Mongolian goods into the USSR grew by a factor of 1.6 and import of Soviet goods into the MPR grew by a factor of 1.7.

Mutual obligations for supplying goods from 1976-1980 were fulfilled successfully, and in a number of cases of very important commodities the supply surpassed the obligations. Soviet foreign trade organizations make every effort to satisfy the demands of the MPR national economy as fully as possible; in the last five-year plan, for example, at Mongolia's request additional deliveries of many types of goods were made.

Development of the MPR's economic potential has been reflected in the character of the MPR's exports to the USSR. The last five-year plan in the MPR was characterized by ahead-of-schedule development of the mining industry. "Erdenet", the largest mining-concentrating combine in Asia, was put into operation; it was built as a joint enterprise and has become a symbol of Soviet-Mongolian friendship. The production of the joint enterprise--copper and molybdenum concentrates--has increased the export resources of the MPR significantly. As a result, the share of mining and ore industry production in deliveries of the MPR to the USSR from 1976 to 1980 increased to 17 percent, as opposed to a 7 percent share between 1971-1975.

In the last five-year plan a number of Mongolian and Soviet trade organizations did a great deal of work toward improving the opportunities for drawing new

Mongolian goods into the turnover of goods between the USSR and MPR, for improving their quality and broadening their variety. Work on increasing the MPR's export resources has been carried out successfully within the framework of the activity of the Soviet-Mongolian inter-governmental commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Reciprocal trade between the two countries is being enriched constantly by new forms. There has been broad development of exchange operations between the USSR and MPR Gossnabs, delivery of goods by means of multi-clearing within CEMA, and across-the-border trade between republics and oblasts of the Soviet Union that border on Mongolia and some aymags of the MPR.

In the 1981-1985 period commodity turnover between the two countries will increase by almost 60 percent in comparison with the previous five-year plan. The Soviet Union will supply the MPR with machinery and equipment, means of transportation, and energy transport that will guarantee development of industry and agriculture in the MPR, as well as a wide range of consumer goods. The delivery of Mongolian goods will also grow significantly. We should note that if in the variety of goods supplied to the MPR by the USSR no substantial displacement in the composition of groups of goods occurs, the composition of Mongolian export to the USSR will change significantly. The proportion of goods from the mining and ore industry will grow, with the greatest contribution being made by an increase in the supply of copper and molybdenum concentrates. At the same time, the proportion of meat and cattle deliveries will decrease, as will the share of livestock raw materials as a whole, with an increase in the share of highly processed products of livestock origin. We should note that in the future with development of other sectors of industry in the MPR, the share of finished articles delivered to the USSR will grow and the export of raw materials will decline.

In order to guarantee more rapid development of the leading sectors of the MPR national economy, including those in which the MPR specializes within the bounds of the Complex Program of Socialist Economic Integration of CEMA member-countries, from 1981-1985 the Soviets will pay for a number of different goods at prices significantly higher than indicated in the contracts, and for any deliveries exceeding the plan, the price will be increased even more. In this way the mechanism for payment of favorable prices that has been operating in previous years is improved.

The complex of long-term programs of cooperation between the USSR and MPR directed at accelerated development of key sectors of the MPR economy guarantees further successful development of the MPR's export potential and an increase in foreign trade turnover of goods.

The USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, Soviet foreign trade organizations, and the USSR trade representation in the MPR devote a great deal of attention to efficient utilization of Soviet machinery and equipment, means of transportation, and various agricultural technology supplied by the Soviet Union. Highly skilled specialists sent to the MPR from factory-suppliers in the Soviet Union teach Mongolian engineering and technical personnel the correct operation and technical servicing of Soviet machinery and equipment.

In 1981 construction of the huge technical centers, "Avtotekhtsentr" in Ulaanbaatar and "Traktorotekhtsentr" in Darhan, was completed. The opening of these technical centers, equipped with the latest technology, makes it possible to raise the entire cycle of training national personnel, operation, repair and technical servicing specialists for Soviet automobile and agricultural technical equipment, to a higher level. At the same time a great deal of importance is assigned to solving problems tied to supplying MPR farms with spare parts, restoring centers and units that are no longer in operation with machinery supplied to the MPR.

Inspired by the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th MPRP Congress, workers of Soviet and Mongolian foreign trade organizations and sectors of industry supplying products for export are making every effort to meet successfully the mutual obligations to supply goods between the two countries, with the goal of accelerating the economic and social development of People's Mongolia, improving the well-being of the Mongolian people and strengthening the inviolable Mongolian-Soviet friendship.

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NEW MPR ATLAS PREPARED AT SIBERIAN INSTITUTE

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 28 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Vladimir Vorob'yev, director of the Geography of Siberia and Far East Institute of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "MPR Atlas Is Being Prepared"]

[Text] Soviet and Mongolian scholars have been working together for five years to compile a national atlas of the Mongolian People's Republic. Participating in the preparation of this unique large-scale publication are the Institute of Geography of Siberia and the Far East of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Geography of the USSR Academy of Sciences on the Soviet side and the MPR Academy of Sciences on the Mongolian side. It would be difficult to overestimate the scientific-theoretical and practical significance of the atlas. In it one will find a reflection of the peculiar features of the nature, population, state organization, economy and history of Mongolia. The atlas will not only aid deeper study of the country, it will also have broad applications in economic planning, scientifically-based distribution and development of production forces, which will include working out measures for protection and reproduction of natural resources.

The introductory section shows the position of the MPR on a map of the world and contains general geographical maps of the republic. The historical section will be one of the largest. I am sure that experts will be satisfied with the historical section, which presents interesting data about the route taken by the Mongolian people over the course of their development. In short, the atlas contains a cartographic reflection of the basic stages of development of society on the territory of present-day Mongolia. Using this section's maps, one can follow the process of the emergence and growth of revolutionary organizations, the victorious march of the People's Revolution across Mongolia and the participation of the MPR in the crushing defeat of the Japanese militarists.

The natural maps account for approximately half of the atlas' total content and in total they give a complete representation of the diversity of Mongolia's natural conditions, its natural riches and resources. The natural characteristics are revealed in maps of geological structure and minerals, seismic activity and tectonics. Climatic and hydrological conditions of the republic

are revealed in great detail. The group of maps reflects the huge amount of material compiled by Mongolian and Soviet scholars in the process of many years of field research on the vegetation and soils of the MPR. Mongolia's distinctive animal world is also well represented. Maps for rational utilization of nature and protection of the environment will be composed based on conclusions from data on separate components of the natural surroundings.

A significant part of the atlas is set aside for economic maps which should reveal the peculiar features of the structure and specialized distribution of sectors of the republic's national economy, its place and role in the international socialist development of labor, and also should give an idea of the prospects for economic development in the MPR.

Also planned is illumination of the problems of population and manpower resources, the development of education, science, culture, health care and sports.

On the whole, the preparatory work is nearing completion. The atlas will be published in time for the 60th anniversary of the Proclamation of the MPR, which will be observed 26 November 1984.

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